MORE EVIDENCE THAT BRYAN IS UNWORTHY TO BE PRESIDENT.

His Reply to Republican Queries Dissected by Col. Roosevelt and Shown to Be Evasive.

DODGED A DIRECT ANSWER

SAID HE WOULD NOT CONSTRUE A LAW UNTIL THE PROPER TIME,

Leaving Himself Open to the Charge that He Would Nullify the New Financial Statutes.

TRUSTS WITHOUT NEW LAWS,

While His Party in Congress Last Session Defeated All Remedial Legislation That Was Proposed.

INTERRUPTED AT SEVERAL PLACES WITH CHEERS FOR BRYAN.

Questions Also Put to the Speaker in a Number of Towns-Addresses at Auburn and Elsewhere.

Roosevelt had a busy day. His special train left Utica at 8:20 o'clock this morning on an itinerary that was a little curious. It took the party away over to Watertown, thence back through Weedsport to Auburn and then down to Syracuse. The time devoted to speech-making was an honr each

at Watertown, Oswego and Auburn. Governor Roosevelt's voice was in good condition and he was in splendid spirits. This morning he laughed over an eggthrowing episode last night, and said: "I was not on the balcony at the time, but as only one egg was fired, I am inclined to believe it was the work of some mischievous boy. I am sure it was not intended for me, for at the time it was light enough for any one to know that I was not on the balcony."

Governor Rooseveit's first stop to-day was at Camden, Onelda county, the home of Attorney General Davies. The day began with a heavy fog over the country and Mr. Roosevelt made his first speech very brief, fearing to injure his voice.

At Watertown the Governor took up the questions of militarism here, alluding to the fact that Sacket's Harbor, but a few miles distant, was a great army post and saying that if acting under Mr. Bryan's theory it was abolished, it would naturally prove a loss to that locality. He said that | TROOPS he understood that at the suggestion of the people in Watertown and the congressman from that district, the post had lately been enlarged and to his mind that was sufficient evidence that instead of being scared at Mr. Bryan's bugaboo of a menacing standing army, the people were glad to see the posts increased. He also called attention to the fact that Colonel Liscum. who was killed in China, and his gallant regiment of men, the Ninth, were from that vicinity and asserted that certainly no man who had any respect for the flag or any love for its valorous defenders would agree with statements attributed by the speaker to Mr. Bryan to the effect that the officers and men of the army were looters, ravishers and murderers.

FARMERS PROSPEROUS. The Governor took up the question of the prosperity of the farmers and said in part: "I am assured that the farmers of this locality have been increasing in prosperity for the past four years, and that this year, just about closing, has been the most prosperous of all. Mr. Bryan is responsible for the statement that the farming element of the country has felt the prosperity less than any other class and by Mr. Bryan's own statement, I am going to put him to confusion. Careful statistics gathered by the commissioner of agriculture show that the farmers have increased 35 per cent. in prosperity in the last three or four years. Now, if Mr. Bryan is right and the farming element has been the least prosperous of any class, then the prosperity of the other classes of wage-carners and profitseekers must have been greater than 35 per cent. and therefore a great refutation of Mr. Bryan's theory that prosperity has

not touched this country." The Governor read some statistics showing the improvement of the farming classes as prepared from the reports of the commissioner of agriculture, and during the reading was frequently interrupted with

applause. Governor Roosevelt's train arrived at Oswego at little behind time, but there was an immense crowd to welcome him. The Governor made a hit with his audience by alluding to Judge Charles N. Bulger of this place, and his denunciation at the Saratoga convention of Mr. Croker, Senator Murphy and Tammany. "If you want a recommendation for Mr. Croker," said the Governor, "ask Mr. Bulger for it." The

Governor asked: "Are we to give up the Republican administration of this State for Mr. Croker's administration," to which reply came in a volley of cries: "No, no, never."

"No, not much, we won't," smilingly said the Governor.

Alluding to what he alleged were the false phophecies of Mr. Bryan, the Goverpor said: "Now, I know you all read the good book, and you recollect what hapthose days in our methods of treating We run them in the Democratic ticket now for the presidency.

BRYAN EVADED REPLY. "Yesterday," said Governor Roosevelt, "Mr. Bryan at last was goaded into makte whether, if elected, he would pay pensioners and other national creditors in | pine bark were stamped and mailed.

gold or in silver. I use the word pretense advisedly, for the answer is an evasion pure and simple, an evasion, moreover, so palpable and so weak that it is astounding that any candidate for the highest office in the gift of his Nation should have

been willing to resort to it. He said: "'I want the Republicans who want that question answered to first find what the law requires, and then I want them to know that if elected President I will enforce that law just as I will enforce the law against trusts, and put striped clothes on big thieves, as well as little thieves. But if you ask me to construe a Republican law, I will reply that I will not construe a law until it becomes my duty to enforce

"This, of course, amounts merely to say- FORMAL ing that Mr. Bryan will not state what he will do until after election, lest his statement should impair his chance of election. We contend that it is to be construed that the Nation shall pay its obligations in gold. In other words we are for the gold standard, and exactly as I champion it in New York State I championed it in Colorado. Mr. Bryan's free silver friends insist that the law permits him to pay the debt of the Nation in silver. Four years ago Mr. Bryan's position was the same as theirs and this position had at least the merit of being entitled to HIS BOAST CHEAP AND IDLE what respect can be given wrong-minded JUBILATION AMONG THE MEN sincerity. Unless Mr. Bryan has convictions on so important a subject he is not fit to be President, and if he has convictions, HE COULD DO NOTHING AGAINST by every law of honor and self-respect, he should make those convictions public when he is appealing for the suffrage of the

"In the same breath that he thus avows that he flinches from declaring his position on one of the most vital points at issue, he boasts that he will enforce the law against trusts and put striped clothes on big thieves as well as little thieves. Surely if Mr. Bryan had possessed a sense BOOSEVELT ANNOYED AGAIN of humor he would have refrained from uttering such a boast, at once both cheap and idle, at the very moment when, by his evasion he was showing a trait of character which, if it marked his administration, if he were elected would insure absolute immunity both to big thieves and to little. Of course Mr. Bryan knows perfectly well that he could not do one thing against any stockholder or manager of the trust, save what had been done under the present administration. The only way of getting at a trust on the part of the general government is under the constitutional amendment introduced last June by the SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 25 .- Governor Republican party and defeated by the

Bryanites for campaign purposes." AT AUBURN AND SYRACUSE. The closing speeches of the day were jumps through widely divergent counties. Although it was a favorable day, because, while in Auburn and Syracuse there were several interruptions, the questions and answers were rather in a good-natured form and there was no friction, which indicated a desire on the part of either questioner or answerer to enter into a personal controversy. Syracuse itself was a (CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)

FIGHT BETWEEN CANADIAN MILITIA AND RIOTOUS STRIKERS.

Fifteen of the Latter Wounded, One Fatally, and Eight Soldiers Injured, Two Seriously.

BAYONETS USED

WHILE THE STRIKERS THREW STONES AND OTHER MISSILES.

Three Hundred Additional Militiamen Huried from Montreal to the

Scene of Trouble,

MONTREAL, Oct. 25 .- Over a score wounded, one fatally, is the result of a conflict between the militia and the striking mill hands at Valley Field, Quebec. A couple of hundred men employed by the Montreal Cotton Company on the foundations of new mill went on strike yesterday, detheir pay. The company refused to deal Yesterday the strikers prevented the company from shipping goods and to-day held up the company's coal pile. The local police were powerless. The company had to have coal or shut down. Consequently, a message was sent to Montreal asking for military assistance. It arrived at Valley Field at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon and consisted of two companies of the Royal Scots. The embargo on the coal pile was promptly removed.

At dusk a big crowd composed of strikers and their sympathizers gathered and there was every evidence of trouble. About 8:30 the mob gathered near the Empire mill and began throwing stones through the windows and otherwise destroying property. The troops charged the mob with fixed of their number were wounded, two of them seriously. The strikers had fifteen men injured, one fatally.

Reinforcements were then asked for from Montreal and three hundred men, with medical assistance, left, expecting to arrive at Valley Field about 2 a. m.

THIRTEEN INDICTED.

An Unlucky Number of Postmasters and Carriers in Trouble.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 25.-The United States grand jury has returned thirteen incarriers in Polk, Harrison and Paulding counties, this State, charging conspiracy to defraud the government. Those indicted Cabot, Ga.; Butler Davis, Way, Ga.; John G. Low, Roland, Ga.; B. F. Morgan, Frank, Ga.; William A. Green, Doster, Ga.; W. C. Waldorp, Junior, Ga.; J. M. Rutledge, Dicey, Ga.; John R. Bush, Dicey, Ga.; T. J. Bell, Besma, Ga.; William M. Waddell, A. S. Waddell, W. T. Head and W. J. Harden. It is claimed by the postoffice authorities that the thirteen defendants formed a combination to defraud the gov-

MOST OF THE ANTHRACITE COAL DIGGERS MAY RETURN TO WORK.

All Those Employed by Companies Which Have Complied with Demands May Resume Monday.

ISSUED STATEMENT

PRESIDENT MITCHELL'S ADDRESS TO THE IDLE COAL MINERS.

Reasons of the Executive Board for Declaring the Strike Off at Many of the Collieries.

ACTION OF THE BOARD GREETED WITH GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

All Classes Throughout the Anthracite Region Glad That the Long Struggle Has Ended.

against all companies which have complied with the strikers' demands, and the strike will be continued against those companies which have not granted the Scranton convention's demand. The strikers will return to work on Monday at the places where the tie-up is ended. The following statement was given out for publication to-night by President Mitchell, of the United Mine

"To the Miners and Mine Workers of the Anthracite Region: 'Gentlemen-After carefully canvassing the entire strike situation, we, your officers, district and national, have concluded that made at Auburn and Syracusce, after your victory is so nearly complete that no good end can be served by continuing the strike longer. The contest has been in progress for thirty-nine days and the companies employing you have, with few ex-ceptions, signified their willingness to pay the scale of wages formulated by the

Scranton convention of Oct. 12 and 13. "We are aware that some disappointment and dissatisfaction has been caused by the failure of the operators in Districts 1 and 7 to separate the reduction in price of powder from the advance in wages, but after careful inquiry we are satisfied that each mine employe will actually receive an advance of 10 per cent, on the wages formerly paid. In the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions the largest companies have agreed that the sliding scale should be suspended, and that wages should remain stationary at 10 per cent. until April 1, 1901, thus removing one of the iniquities of which you have comlaired for many years. "While it is true that you have not se

cured redress for all your wrongs; while it is true that the increase in earnings will not fully compensate you for the arduous labor you are compelled to perform in the mines, you have established a powerful organization which, if maintained and conlucted on business principles, will enable you to regulate many of your local grievances and make your employment less hazardous and more profitable than before the strike began.

"The companies agree, in their notices, to take up with their mine employes all grievances complained of. We would therefore advise that when work is resumed committees be selected by the mine employes and that they wait upon the superintendents of the companies and present their grievances in an orderly, business-like manner and ask that they be cor-

"Your attention is respectfully called the fact that the laws of the State of Pennsylvania provide that miners should be paid semi-monthly upon demand; we should, therefore, advise that each mine employe serve notice on the companies that he expects to be paid his wages twice each month, as provided by law.

"The practical benefits to the miners which accrue from thorough organization have been so clearly demonstrated during this strike that it should be needless for us to urge upon you the necessity of maintaining your union intact. We trust, however, that those who are now members of the union will be unceasing in their efierica at once. it will be impossible for you to secure higher wages in the future, or even to maintain the present rate of wages, unless you are prepared to offer a united resistance if any attempt is made to reduce your earnings upon the expiration of the present offer. "As there are some few companies who have neither posted, notified nor signified

in any other manner their willingness pay the 10 per cent. advance in wages and spend the sliding scale, we should advisthat unless the men employed by such companies receive notice before Monday that the advance will be paid they remain away from the mines and continue on strike until the companies employing them agree to the conditions offered by the other companies, and the employes of the companies who have offered the advance of 10 per cent, and abolished the sliding scale are hereby authorized to resume work Monday morning, Oct. 29, and to be prepared, if called on, to contribute a reasonable amount of your earnings for the maintenance of those who may be compelled to

ontinue on strike." The statement was signed by John Mitchell, president; W. B. Wilson, secretary United Mine Workers of America; Fred Dilcher, G. W. Purcell, W. R. Fairley and Benjamin James, national executive board U. M. W. of A.; T. D. Nichols, president district No. 1; John T. Dempsey, secretary district No. 1; Thomas Duffy, president district No. 7; John P. Gallagher, secredictrict No. 9; George W. Hartlin, secreconference committee.

There was much rejoleing here to-night when the announcement was made that the coal strike was at an end in so far as was complied with. The news spread quickly and soon telegrams began to arrive at headquarters. Most of them were from lo cal union officials, congratulating President Mitchell on the successful ending of the

Everywhere in the region local unions had been awaiting the news and in a moment after the announcement was made region heard the news in a very short time. The United Mine Workers' officials firmly believe that all the operators against whom concede the miners' demands by Monday. In fact, it was said by one of the higher was not drawn until positive assurances was sent in this way and that pieces of nies would comply with the demands. No such assurance, however, was received, as I ing, Sussex.

far as could be learned, from G. B. Markle | T & Co., in this district, which is the only company that has not offered an increase

> President Mitchell declined to say anything in regard to the Markle Company's position other than that the mine workers' offer was so fair that he could think of no valid reason why that company should not give that which the miners ask.

The United Mine Workers' headquarters will probably be closed next week. President Mitchell will be in Scranton on Saturday to participate in a breaker boys' demonstration, after which he will make a tour of the entire anthracite region. Plans have already been mapped out for jollification meetings in various parts of the coal fields to celebrate the ending of the strike. Later on President Mitchell will go to New York to attend a cigar makers' union meeting, after which he will return to national headquarters at Indianapolis.

Conference of Operators. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.-A conference between the officials of the big coal carrying companies and several individual coal operators was held to-day at the office of President Harris, of the Philadelphia & Reading Rallway Company. The conferees were in session about one hour, and although all information as to what took place was refused, it was stated that the MR. question of an early adjustment of the coal strike difficulties was considered. The question of a reduction of freight charges on the part of the coal carrying companies EVIDENTLY THINKS HIS VIEWS was also under discussion.

Ail Classes Pleased.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 25 .- The news was received here to-night with the greatest enthusiasm by all classes. The news had been expected and large crowds collected in front of the newspaper offices. When the bulletin was posted there was a HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 25.-The mine look of satisfaction on every face. Busi- Special to the Indianapolis Journal. workers' strike has been declared off ness men in particular were much pleased that the conflict had come to an end.

BUT FOR THE NEBRASKAN'S ANTI-EXPANSION UTTERANCES

The Tagalo Bandits Would Have Accepted Ampesty and Laid Down Their Arms Long Ago.

FROM

WORCESTER

MISSIONERS TO THE ISLANDS.

He Tells of Korrible Atrocities Committed by Mr. Bryan's Patriots-Wholesale Assassinations.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 25 .- Henry S Dean, one of the regents of the University of Michigan, has received a letter from Dean C. Worcester, a member of the United States commission in the Philippines, which is in part as follows:

"Conditions were improving here very rapidly up to the time Bryan was nominated and began to talk in public. The result of the announcement of his policy in regard to the Philippines was to put a stop to the important surrenders which were steadily being made under the terms of the amnesty and to bring about renewed hostilities through the worst districts here in Luzon. We know absolutely from captured correspondence that this desperate effort to keep up a show of resistance is being made only in the hope of influencing the election at home; and important insurgent leaders like Sindico say that unles Bryan is elected or the war in China draws troops from these islands they will give up their useless efforts in November. I therefore do not look for any general improve ment in the situation until after the presi dential election, but with that out of the way I expect to see a speedy change for

the better.
"At present the insurgents are resorting to that last resort of a fallen cause, whole sale assassination. They are putting prices on the heads of men known to be friendly to the Americans and are resorting to the most fiendish tortures and mutilations in order to influence the common people by fear. A letter was captured a few weeks since from a man sent in to organize inforts to induce all other mine workers to surgent committees in four or five towns ally themselves with the United Mine where we have establised municipal government. He stated that he had found it sion, as the people had unfortunately been seduced by the Americans, and said he could do nothing until four or five lives had been taken in each of these towns. "I saw a surgeon a few days since, who had just dressed the wounds of four natives whose tongues had been cut out for refusing to join in the night attack on one

of our garrisons. "Colonel Kennon, who is in command of a regiment in Nueva Ecija, recently gave me a detailed account of an attack on a party of defenseless natives, half women, who were known to be friendly to us, by an insurgent band. A part of the command was moving along the road when they saw woman staggering toward them. The back of her head had been pounded to a pulp of hair, scalp and clotted blood; her thin had been crushed in and bore the imprint of the muzzle of a rifle; and a bolo had been thrust into her lung from behind and turned around in the wound. She was naturally greatly excited and collapsed before more information could be got out of her. She was put in a house and the colonel spread the word that he would burn every building in the vicinity if she was molested before help could be sent to her. As soon as possible she was removed to one of our hospitals, where, contrary to the expectation of every one, she revived sufficiently to give an account her experience. She stated that their absolutely helpless party had been attacked. the throats of the men had been cut, the women had been outraged and she had tary district No. 7; John Fahey, president | been pounded into insensibility. When she recovered consciousness she found herself tary district No. 9; E. C. Morris, secretary thrown on top of her, together with the n an old well, with earth and rubbish other women of the party, of whom a part were still alive. She was the only one able to escape from her predicament, but seemed quite sure that a young girl, who had been half buried while suffering from concerned the collieries where the condi- no other injury than a broken leg, would be still alive. Two days were spent in fruitless search for this well, and the people in it doubtless all perished miserably, which these people sometimes show, is re-

"I am glad to report that there are now a very considerable number of provinces where pacification is complete and where civil government will be established in the near future.'

Obituary.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Wis., Oct. 25 .- A W. Merrill, editor of the Courier, died here est printer in Wisconsin, having established the Milwaukee Sentinel in 1832. He came here from Milwaukee in 1856

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25 .- After an ill

ness which continued over a year Dr. Lau-

rence Turnbull, an eminent physician and chemist, is dead at his home here, aged seventy-nine years. CHICAGO, Oct. 25 .- David Kelley, one of Chicago's oldest and wealthlest citizens. died to-night of heart trouble. He was the

head of the firm of Kelley & Maus, hard- | ident McKinley or any member of his Cabware merchants. LONDON, Oct. 25 .- Sims Reeves, the veteran English singer, died to-day at Worth-

BRYAN WILL NOT CARRY ONE OF THE PACIFIC COAST STATES.

In Fact, He Will Secure Few Electoral Votes in the Western, Northern or Eastern Sections.

little suspecting that the Democrats would VIEWS OF BINGER HERMANN oversight. He took this means of clearing

WHO HAS RETURNED TO WASHING-TON FROM THE FAR WEST.

Vote of Nebraska, He Says, May Be Given to the Popoeratic Candidate on Account of State Pride.

CLEVELAND SURPRISED

SHOULD BE WELL KNOWN.

of the ending of the great miners' strike Evidence That There Was No Excuse for Jones's Insulting Letter to President Mckinley.

> WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.-Binger Hermann, commissioner of the General Land Office, returned to his desk to-day after an extensive tour of the Pacific coast States. While on his trip Mr. Hermann had occasion to talk to a large number of people and acquaint himself with the political feeling in the sections he visited. He speaks in glowing terms of the prospect of the Republican party, and says that California, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming and Idaho can safely be counted for McKinley and Roosevelt. In speaking about his trip Mr. Hermann said to-day:

"While I was away from Washington visited California, Washington, Oregon, Colorado, Nebraska, Idaho and Wyoming In California the Republicans are sure to carry the State by at least 15,000 majority. In Oregon and Washington their majority will be upwards of 10,000, and Wyoming will give McKinley and Roosevelt 2,000 or 3,000 majority. The people of the Pacific coast ONE OF THE UNITED STATES COM- are in favor of the policy of the administration regarding our new foreign possessions, and pay no heed whatever to the cry of the Bryanites about so-called imperialism. These States are enjoying the greatest prosperity ever known in their history, and they are enthusiastic in their support of the present administration. think we will carry the Legislature in Nebraska and elect two United States senators, but from State pride Nebraska's electoral vote will probably be cast for Mr. Bryan. I also look for the re-election of Senator Shoup in Idaho this fall, and from what I could learn Senator Wolcott will succeed himself from Colorado. There is but little or no interest being taken in the Democratic nominees, and I look for a Republican landslide this fall in the far West."

FAVORS GOLD STANDARD.

Charles Francis Adams Does Not Agree with W. J. Bryan.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25 .- In an address before the Chicago Historical Society, last night, Charles Francis Adams, of the Massachusetts Historical Society, said:

"Four years ago my very good friend Carl Schurz, said that never since we had had a Constitution was such a vital question before the American people. Then I was a bimetalist. Since 1896 many things have happened. There has been the most momentous development witnessed in 400 years, and in consequence of this development I am now in favor of the gold stand-

"Considering the trusts and monopolies I have read what has been said on both sides, and the conclusion is forced on my mind that the American people do not know what they are talking about. Look at monopolies from an historical standpoint. We have none in this country, but go with me to Europe. Go to France and look the salt monopoly. If a woman takes a little salt water and evaporates it to get the salt an officer comes along and takes it from her. Go to England, where a box of matches is taken from you if you happen to have one in your possession when you enter the country from any other. Tobacco cannot be taken into many countries in any

"The word monopoly, as it is applied in this country, has a very different meaning. It holds that a man is a monopolist if he makes thing's so cheap that others cannot compete with him. The whole question of the trust is solved on the one principle of natural development. It has found its way to the front on purely scientific lines. The same fight is being made in this country, it is true, as that which was made by Bright and Conklin against the English landlord trust, but the reasons for it are very different. Big dealers know that by enormous sales and small profits they can make more than by small sales and enormous profits. On the whole, the issue in the present campaign is narrow and easy of

"Imperialism goes back to the origin of mankind. Not since the beginning of our history has the United States taken a step which it is taking at the present time. challenge anyone to point out a case to me anywhere in the history of the world where an inferior race was ever elevated by what we know as benevolent assimilation. A nation which is taught to lean on a superior people will never learn self-government. It is like trying to teach a baby to walk by always holding it up. Hindostan, if England were taken away, would soon retrograde. The same situation exists in Egypt.'

JONES BAD AS BRYAN. As Cunning a Trickster as His Popo-

cratic Candidate. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 .- J. K. Jones, senator from Arkansas and manager of W. J The woman, with the astonishing vitality | Bryan's campaign, put his foot in it when he recently wrote an insulting letter to the President, intimating that Mr. McKinley had withheld part of the instructions to the commissioners who negotiated the treaty of peace at Paris. Jones is a member of the Senate, and he was present at the executive session when all the instructions is, therefore, regarded as a contemptible to-night, aged eighty-five. He was the old- political trick. An official of the State Department says:

> "Every word of the instructions of Presdent McKinley to the commissioners who negotiated the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States was turned over to the Senate foreign relations committee and read to the Senate in executive session. Not one word of these instructions has been withheld, nor have any of the documents which have any bearing on the subject been secreted or withheld by Presinet. Every member of the Senate-Repub lican, Democrat and Populist-knows the contents of these documents if they attended to their official duties, and Chairman

Jones, of the Democratic national commit-tee, who has made a demand upon Pres-ident McKinley for the publication of all he correspondence, knows well that every word contained in the instructions has been submitted to the Senate, and while the ban of secrecy has not been removed, there is no possible objection to making them pub-

cation of the treaty of peace was an overright on the part of the Senate, as it is customary to give matters of this kind to the public after the question under consideration has been disposed of and public interests will not be jeopardized by doing so. Knowing that this was the custom, and that there had been no concealment of anything in connection with the instructions, President McKinley quoted a part of these instructions in his letter of acceptance, not with any intention of taking advantage of his political opponents and

Philippine policy, merely quoting his own words to do so. "Aside from this, the President is not bound to observe the rules of the Senate, as the rules governing legislative bodies of the government have no effect upon the executive branch. They are not laws of the land, but are made for the purpose of expediting the transaction of business. These instructions emanated from the President, are his identical words, and the Cabinet members who were consulted to-day were inclined to the belief that the President was at liberty to make public executive documents as he sees fit, and that the

up many misapprehensions in regard to his

President has not transgressed any of the rules of propriety in doing so. "It is well known that he always has been careful in his dealings with Congress to respect the rights of branches of that department of the government. There is a grave suspicion here that Senator Jones is stirring up a mare's nest and is endeavoring | SHOPS AND FACTORIES WOULD NOT to make political capital out of the inci-

A DISTRESSING CAMPAIGN.

Reading Bryan's Speeches.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 25 .- In conversation with a representative of the Associated Press to-day ex-President Cleveland

"I am surprised that my opinions and in- LABOR WOULD SUFFER MOST tentions as related to the pending canvass should at this stage so suddenly be deemed important. I am daily and nightly sought out by newspaper representatives and plied with all sorts of questions, some of which seem quite senseless. If in good nature say a few harmless words they are so padded before publication as to be unrecognizable or are made the pretext for utterly unauthorized presumptions. "It seems to me that my situation ought to be sufficiently understood and appreciated by thoughtful friends to justify it their minds my determination to remain

silent during this exceptional and distress-

Alger on the Philippine Question.

ing campaign.

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich., Oct. 25.-Gen. Russell A. Alger, ex-secretary of war in President McKinley's Cabinet, spoke to a | doors to-night by people who came to hear large audience here this evening, making | Secretary Lyman J. Gage on the campaign the Philippine policy of the administration | issues. The meeting was held under the the feature of his talk. He laid particular stress on the fact that Aguinaldo began the | publican Club, and was presided over by war on our troops before the treaty of Frank Harvey Field, president of the club. peace had been ratified by the Senate, and asserted that it was done at a time when | were Seth Low, president of Columbia it looked as though the treaty would not | College, and the Rev. Dr. M. Wolsey Strybe ratified. He declared that Manila was captured by the army and navy of the United States alone, without the aid of Aguinaldo, and said that the articles of capitulation expressly provided that the city should be under the protection of the American army until the ratification of the

ALVORD IN NEW YORK

DEFAULTING NOTE TELLER SAID TO

BE UNDER SURVEILLANCE.

He Was Reported Last Night to Be at the Home of an Intimate Friend in the Big City.

ARRESTED TO-DAY

WARRANT ISSUED ON THE CHARGE

of a Part of the Stolen \$700,-

000 Broken Off.

OF EMBEZZLEMENT. Negotiations Looking to Restitution

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 .- As an earnest of its intention to prosecute Cornelius L. Alvord, ir., the thieving note teller of the First National Bank, the responsible officers of that institution will to-morrow offer a liberal reward for his capture. This decision was reached this afternoon following the conference between Chief of Detectives McClusky and the president, cashier and counsel of the bank. The amount of the reward was not fixed. At midnight a dispatch from Mount Vernon said Alvord was in New York in the home of an intimate friend. If any negotiations have been going on looking to the restitution of part of the \$700,000 stolen by the note teller of the First National Bank they were broken off abruptly to-day. United States Commissioner Shields issued a warrant of arrest late in the afternoon for "You can see if for yourself if you will Cornelius L. Alvord, jr., on the charge of embezzlement. Captain McClusky, of the detective bureau, was authorized to place the defaulter under arrest, and the serv-

which had been engaged to keep Alvord under surveillance, were dispensed with. The World this (Friday) morning says: "Cornelius L. Alvord, jr., who is said to have stolen \$700,000 from the First National Bank, was driven through Mt. Verpen last night at 6:30 o'clock, according to two residents of that city, who know Mr. Alvord well. Alvord, it is said, was in two-horse coupe rockaway, and was accompanied by three men besides the driver. The men who saw Alvord are confident they could not be mistaken, as they have our market 1,000 grains are equal in value Ring, owner of the People's Opera House ir Mt. Vernon, reported last evening to Police Commissioner John Dewitt that he had seen Alvord in a carriage driving along First street in a southerly direction. Commissioner Dewitt went to police headquarters to report what Ring had said to Chief Foley. The latter was out of town, having come to this city early in the afternoon relative to the Alvord matter. Another man, who is also positive he saw Aivord

ices of the Pinkerton detective agency.

in a carriage, is Fred Weber. It was said in Mt. Vernon to-night that within a day or two. Chief of Police Foley. of Mt. Vernon, came to New York to-night. He was reported as having an engagement with Chief of Police McClusky. Chief Foley said he believed that Alvord is in hiding in New York city. Alvord's three children, accompanied by their nurse, arrived at the home of Alvord's uncle in Stockport this afternoon at 3:10. They were not accom-

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

"That this was not done after the ratifi- HOW 16-TO-1 FREE SILVER WOLLD AFFECT THE COUNTRY.

> Speech by Secretary of the Treasury Gage Before the Young Republican Club of Brooklyn.

DOLLARS be small enough to take advantage of this TO CHEAP

> AT THE BEHEST OF MINE OWNERS, WITHOUT ANY RESTRICTION,

Would, He Says, Soon Cut the Wages of Tollers in Half and Ruin All Classes of Business.

WOULD BE AFFECTED BANKS

CONTINUE IN OPERATION,

Grover Cleveland Evidently Has Been | And Bankruptcy and Idleness Would at Once Take the Place of Prescat Presperous Conditions.

FOR THE PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR WOLLD BE HALVED,

Wages Would Be Slow in Advancing to Meet the Change-

Many Financial Facts.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 .- The Academy of Music in Brooklyn was crowded to the auspices of the Brooklyn Young Men's Re-The other speakers besides Secretary Gage ker, of Hamilton College. Secretary Gage's reception was most hearty. He discussed the financial question at length. Referring to Mr. Bryan's free-silver policy Mr. Gage

"How would the interests of wage earners and salary paid people be affected if the Democratic-Bryan proposition should be realized? In the year 1895 I had a con-versation with one of the brightest and most capable business man of the West. He was engaged in large affairs—an em-ployer of labor, a bank president and a man of reputed wealth. He said to me: I am persuaded that it is for the interest of the people of the United States to open the mints for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and to get on to the silver standard as soon as possible.' I said to him: 'It is surprising to hear such a statement from you. You must have thought it well over; you can, I know, make your thought and reasoning perfectly clear. Explain to me how it will be for the interest of our people to go into this thing. and if I can see it as you do I will drop all objection and espouse the cause at once. This was his explanation: 'We have come to a time,' he said, 'when a protective tariff no longer protects. Under the Wilson bill, which, though a Democratic measure, is still protective, our factories are idle, labor is out of employment and general business languishes. The truth is, we cannot compete in manufacturing with the older countries, where labor is cheap. Wages and salaries are too high here. The labor cost of what we manufacture is too great. We must reduce the labor cost. To undertake to reduce wages directly would simply breed strikes, lockouts, disorder and riots but cannot you see,' he continued, 'that if we adopt silver as standard money for our domestic use we will, while nominally paying the same wages, pay them in a kind of money which will be obtained at a cost, measured in finished products, of not more than one-half the present cost in gold?" 'Yes,' I replied, 'I see this clearly. It is strictly true, but you said it was for the interests of the people. Don't you recog-nize the wage worker and the salaried man as the people? Your proposition is a proposition to blindfold their eyes while you pick their pockets, I cannot agree your plan. Better strikes, lockouts and riots than this kind of juggling and cheating through the medium of payment. If protection will not protect (which time wi show), if our labor cost be too high, If wages must, as you claim, be finally reduced, the grind of competition will determine when and how much. Against such a result reasonable and just resistance should be offered, while you would surrender the

whole question at once without a struggle. WAGES REDUCED ONE-HALF. "Was the gentleman right? Would the free coinage of silver and the adoption of the sliver standard in our demestic affairs have the effect he predicted? Would it deprive the wage-earner of one-half his present reward? I have no more doubt of the truth of it than I have doubt that grapes grow grapes or that thistles grow thistles.

really try. Give attention now. It is not difficult. It is simple. You work for pay, In what are you paid? You will say, 'in money.' That is true, but the money is only an intermediary to that in which you are really paid, viz., things that you use and consume. The value of your work is measured finally by what your work will procure. You are paid two dollars per day, in gold or its equivalent. Two dollars will buy a sack of flour, a pair of shoes, or a thousand pounds of coal, and so on. The value of your labor, is, therefore, equal to the value of a sack of flour, a pair of shoes, a thousand pounds of coal, or what not. "Now, among other things your labor pay will buy is stiver. With two dollars of the money in which you are now paid you can buy 1,600 grains of silver bullion, That quantity of silver bullion has its exchangeable value all over the world. In to a sack of flour, a pair of shoes, or a thousand pounds of coal. In other words. your labor pay, and 1,600 grains of silver are equivalent to each other in their power to command those things that minister to the comfort and happiness of yourselves and families.

"Let us now examine the free silver proposition. It is simply this: Open the mints to everybody. Permit the owners of silver to bring in 371% grains of silver. Stamp it one dollar and give it back to them. Clothe that dollar with legal-tender quality, so that it may be lawfully used to pay debts. That is all. It is simple enough, isn't it? But we know that one dollar of our present kind of money-the money in which you are paid your salaries and your wages-is worth, not 2714 grains, but more than 800 grains. Would you not rather have the equivalent of 800 grains for your pay than the equivalent of 3714

grains "And yet, if you consent to the free silver programme, if Bryan and his Democratic-Copulistic-Silveristic supporters come into power, that programme will be adopted and you inevitably get your pay in the new dollars containing 3714 grains of fine silver. Before you vote for this sort of bustness be wise enough to get a stipulation from your employers that you shall then be paid, as you are now paid, in something equivalent to 800 grains of silver. If you do not do so, you will get the equive-